



Most Important Points Of 13th January in History

- **1709- Mughal ruler Bahadur Shah I defeated his third brother Kam Bakhsh in Resident.**

On 13 January 1709, Bahadur Shah I's troops surrounded Kam Bakhsh's camp and during this time Kam Bakhsh was attacked. Kam Bakhsh died the next morning on 14 January.



Bahadur Shah I and Kam Bakhsh were half brothers. Kam Bakhsh was born on 7 March 1667. Kam Bakhsh was the fifth son of the sixth Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, who was born to a Georgian wife, while Bahadur Shah was Aurangzeb's third son.

- **1818- Rana of Oksu signed an agreement with Britain for the protection of Mewar.**

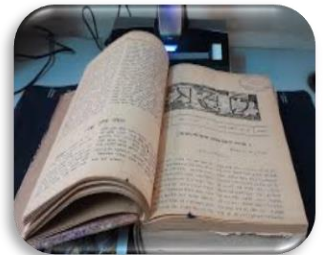
The treaty between Mewar and the British was signed on 13 January 1818. The king of Udaipur (Mewar) was Maharana Bhim Singh. Under this treaty, Udaipur decided to give 25% of its annual income for 5 years.



Maharana Bhim Singh ascended the throne of Mewar on 7 January 1778. During his time, the conflict between the Chundawat and Shaktawat chieftains of Mewar had intensified.

- **1889- Children of Assam started publishing their scientific magazine 'Jonaki'.**

Jonaki Moonlight was an Assamese language magazine published from Calcutta in 1889. It was also the mouthpiece of the then Assamese literary institution Assamese Bhasha Unnati Sadhini Sabha in which the aims and objectives of the institution were regularly expressed. The first editor of the magazine was Chandra Kumar Agarwala.



Assamese Bhasha Unnati Sadhini Sabha decided to publish a new monthly Assamese magazine after its formation in 1888. But the major problem was its financing as all the affiliated members of the institution were students.





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➤ **1910 - Radio broadcast for the first time.**

On January 13, 1910, the first public radio broadcast was a wireless broadcast of a live performance of Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci by the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City. In 1900, Marconi pioneered personal radio messages by sending wireless messages from England to the United States.



➤ **1948- Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi started a fast unto death to maintain Hindu-Muslim unity.**

Mahatma Gandhi's last fast unto death started on 13 January in Calcutta. Actually he wanted refugee Muslims to leave their homes and return to refugee camps. The conditions laid down in this fast were approved after 5 days and on 18 January Bapu broke his fast.



Thousands of people participated in it, including a large number of Hindus and Sikhs and many refugees from Pakistan also participated in it.